

The Intelligencer

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

It may be that the message will knock the Democracy out of the Territory of Utah. They do some mining out there and raise some wool.

What the American sheep want to know is, whether the President can get in his work soon enough to rob them of their winter overcoat.

After to-day it will be Senator Faulkner. That must grate just a little harsh on Mr. Camden's ear, so long accustomed to the sweet idyll of the Senatorial title.

The State of Ohio is waiting for Mr. Allen O. Myers to come back and tell what he knows about the tally sheet forgeries. He seems reluctant to step up to the captain's office.

Is the message of the President and the message of Blaine were submitted to the people of West Virginia on a square issue, Cleveland's would have about as much chance as a cat in a strange garret.

Is anybody wishes to know why the gentle Republicans are chuckling, let him read once more the message of the President. Who that believes in a square issue on the tariff question would not chuck a chuckle after reading through that document?

When the President jumped on the great Trusts he must have forgotten his friend the Standard Oil Trust, with its ninety millions of capital. Now there's a trust for him to stick his knife in. Perhaps he is trying to head off Whitney's alleged quiet boom.

The illness of Mr. Powderly appears to be serious enough to cause his friends to desire to keep it from the public. Mr. Powderly has done so much that is good, and done it under circumstances so adverse, that the country would heartily with great regret of his permanent disablement.

There is one Southern response to the message. The Democratic Age, of Birmingham, Alabama, says: "An overwhelming yam of the people will repudiate the President's theory of taxation. His present message will defeat him unless repudiated by his party." Well, worse things might happen.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH is much torn because Rev. Mr. Berry will not forsake his English home and come over to the help of Plymouth. It is feared in the congregation of the Plymouth righteous that it may be necessary to put up with an American after all. That would be sad, but courageous hearts might stand it.

Rev. Justin D. Fulton will place himself in an interesting attitude when his appears in court to prosecute his suit against the firm which has refused to print his book. If the work be so indecent that self-respecting women refused to put it in type, a jury will not look with sympathy on the writer who is at the same time a clergyman. In the meantime we desire to be permitted to hurrah for the girls.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION against shippers whether under the name of "drawbacks and rebates" or "allowances and terminal charges" comes within the scope of the Interstate Commerce act. If the Pennsylvania Railroad management is opposed to doing away with this discrimination, it must be because the management thinks the act weak enough to disregard. Little matters of this kind might well have attracted the notice of the President and occupied at least a subordinate place in the President's message. But the President was too busy forgetting everything but one thing.

The unanimous report in favor of Judge Faulkner is no surprise. But he and his friends have lost nothing by referring the case for investigation, and that was the fair and easy course to pursue. Col. Lucas went with a crew worth looking into, and though the Senators of his own party were indisposed to grant him so much as a hearing until his opponent should be fairly laid in his seat, the Republicans, moved by a higher sense, saw that Col. Lucas was not kicked out of court on the first day of its sitting. The Democrats were not even polite to Col. Lucas and the Democratic Governor who appointed him.

A Protest Against Tariff Reduction. SALT LAKE, UTAH, Dec. 13.—About one hundred and fifty leading mining men, merchants and professional men of the territory assembled in the Chamber of Commerce last night to protest against any reduction of existing tariff duties on imports from every State and Territory. Quicker than light they passed resolutions and the Board of Directors were authorized to send a delegation to oppose the reduction on the basis of the tariff. The resolutions set forth that such reductions would ruin thousands of our people because the lead and silver mines in this territory are worth millions of dollars, and are producing three and a half millions annually. Wool growers will frame similar resolutions at a meeting soon to be held.

Preparing for the Great Gathering. NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The preparations for the convention of the Republican clubs here next Thursday, Friday and Saturday are all complete. There will be present about 1,500 delegates, representing 25 States and Territories. Quicker than light they passed resolutions and the Board of Directors were authorized to send a delegation to oppose the reduction on the basis of the tariff. The resolutions set forth that such reductions would ruin thousands of our people because the lead and silver mines in this territory are worth millions of dollars, and are producing three and a half millions annually. Wool growers will frame similar resolutions at a meeting soon to be held.

The Local Officers Want Damages. DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—A delegation was appointed to submit to the Government that the land owners of Ireland are entitled to compensation for the losses sustained through the action of the Government in reducing rents to a greater extent than was justified by economic causes.

A Mysterious Shot. FORTSUMMER, PA., Dec. 13.—Last night an Italian named Serri, while returning from his work at the Watson mines to Claysville, was shot in the back of the head by some unknown person and will die. The motive for the shooting is unknown.

FAULKNER

WILL BE GIVEN THE SEAT IN THE U. S. SENATE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections Unanimously

Report that he is Legally and Justly Entitled to It.

And that Mr. Lucas has no Grounds for a Contest.

Synopsis of the Arguments of the Contestants.

Senator Faulkner to be Sworn in To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Mr. Lucas made an elaborate argument to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Judge Faulkner replied at considerable length. It was a square lawyers' contest. Both gentlemen were given all the time they wanted, there being no limit of debate in such a case as this.

Mr. Lucas made one of his best arguments. It amounted almost to grandeur; while Judge Faulkner rallied into his adversary's attacks in good form.

After the hearing accorded to the contestants, and after all had been said that either gentleman had to say, the committee decided unanimously that Judge Faulkner was entitled to the Senatorship, and should be seated. This means again (if any further other than the absolute official and final assurance were needed) that Judge Faulkner will be the Senator.

Judge Faulkner will probably be sworn in to-morrow as the Senator to succeed Mr. Camden.

THE DETAILS.

The Arguments Made by the Contestants before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has devoted several hours to-day to a consideration of the West Virginia contested election case. Both the contestants addressed the committee and both submitted printed briefs. There is no disagreement as to the facts. The burden of Mr. Lucas's argument is embodied in the following from his brief:

"If the special election had power to elect, then they have chosen Mr. Faulkner, and he is entitled to be sworn in; but if they had no such power, then there was no vacancy and their action is ultra vires and invalid, either to elect Judge Faulkner or to terminate the title of the incumbent."

Mr. Lucas, who as the appointee of the Governor, is in that event entitled to be sworn in as Senator until the next meeting of the Legislature in 1889. The Legislature of the State has power to make all laws not prohibited by the Constitution of the State or of that of the United States. But this special session is restricted to certain business selected by the executive to meet an emergency.

Mr. Lucas quoted the provision of the State Constitution which declares that the Legislature when convened in special session "shall enter into no business except that stated in the proclamation by which it was convened."

Mr. Lucas argued that the election came under the denotation, "business," as used in the Constitution and submitted judicial opinions from West Virginia authorities on the subject.

FAULKNER'S ARGUMENT. Mr. Faulkner contended that the election of Senator was not comprehended in the term "business," as used in the State Constitution and avowed that a vast majority of the judiciary and bar of West Virginia were of this kind. He declared that every question now before the Senate Committee had been raised before the Legislature and decided in a way favorable to his claim.

The decision of the Legislature, he submitted, was not binding upon the committee; but it should, he argued, have a persuasive influence. He said that if the power to elect a Senator was conferred by the State Constitution then his election was irregular and the power was conferred by the Federal Constitution, as he claimed, then the act of the Legislature was regular and his election was legal.

The committee discussed the matter for an hour and determined unanimously to report in favor of Mr. Faulkner's title to the seat.

The Third and Fourth Class Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The second National Convention of Third and Fourth Class Postmasters of the United States met this morning. About 250 postmasters were present, representing twenty-three States.

SERIOUS CHANGES. Against the Methods of the Little Kanawha Navigation Company. CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—A special from Parkersburg, W. Va., to the Enquirer says: The people along the Little Kanawha river have been deprived of steamboat navigation for about five months, and so long as the reasons were attributable to natural causes they seemed willing to patiently endure the disadvantages consequent upon the delay, although of vital importance to the business interests of a broad portion of country; but as they now broadly charge that the convenience and general good of the public have been ignored and sacrificed to gratify selfish motives of those who control the locks and dams on the river, they have at last objected in strenuous terms through the papers of their localities. Some months ago it was ascertained that, notwithstanding the fact that the locks and dams had all been repaired, and in first-class condition, the lower wickets of dams at different points were left partially open and the water exhausted to such extent that no boats could run. The reasons assigned by the informants were that the Navigation Company, which was kept up by special taxation of the people of West and West-Central counties, had interests in, or partially owned, certain craft with which they wished to displace all lighter boats in the Little Kanawha trade. This charge was a serious one, and although the correspondent became personally satisfied of its truth, still he waited until a corroborating report could be made from other impartial and thoroughly reliable sources.

This has come through the Times of West county and the Elizabeth Transcript. In this week's issue of the Times it is broadly charged that the Navigation Company should be made from other impartial and thoroughly reliable sources.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

PROVISIONS OF THE CULLOM BILL.

Introduced in the United States Senate Yesterday—Amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Law—A Bill to Protect Colored Voters in the South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—A bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Cullom for the establishment and operation of a United States postal telegraph, provides for ten trunk lines of telegraph, embracing all the cities of the States and Territories.

The bill provides that the lines shall be constructed by the army engineer corps under the direction of the Secretary of War, on iron poles, with capacity for twelve wires, and shall, when completed, be transferred to the control of the postmaster general. The terms of the bill, if he deem it expedient, take possession of lines now used for military purposes, as a portion of this Federal telegraph system.

The bill is charged to be ten cents for twenty words under 500 miles, and five cents additional for each additional ten words, and for distances greater than 500 miles an additional rate of five cents for each additional 100 miles. Press night rates are to be thirty cents per 100 words, and day rate seventy-five cents per 100 words.

The office of Director General of Telegraphs as created, the appointment to be made by the President, subject to the Senate, shall be a practical telegraph man of at least ten years' experience.

The Postmaster General will report to Congress the best methods of organization and management of the first session of Congress after the passage of this act. Four million dollars is appropriated for the purpose of the measure.

THE NOTES. The bill establishes the following lines: One from Washington, D. C., to Portland, Me., via Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Camden, Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, New York City, Brooklyn, New Haven, Hartford, Providence and Boston.

One from Washington to Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth, Toledo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Madison, Jackson, St. Paul. One from New York City to Cleveland via Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Erie. Pa. One from New York City to St. Louis, via Peoria and Springfield.

One from Chicago to St. Paul, via Minneapolis, St. Cloud, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Carson City, Reno, and Sacramento. One from St. Louis to Kansas City, and minor routes, and one from Chicago to Denver.

Postal telegraph offices are to be opened at places named and at all intermediate points on the trunk lines, and at all cities where the postal service is maintained. Branch lines, it provides, shall be constructed from time to time as appropriations therefor are made by Congress, the Secretary of War to be authorized to construct in straight lines, as far as practicable, but regard is to be taken of cities that will afford the best facilities for the public.

Eight miles are to be strung on the line from New York to Chicago, and four upon other lines. The Secretary of War is authorized to use the military service facilities of the United States as far as expedient for the construction of the lines, and to be constructed in straight lines, as far as practicable, but regard is to be taken of cities that will afford the best facilities for the public.

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FEDERATION OF LABOR.

IN SESSION AT BALTIMORE.

A Large and Representative Convention Warmly Welcomed by the City—A Movement to Unite all Labor Organizations—Friendly to the Knights.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The second annual convention of the National Federation of Labor met in this city to-day.

The delegates were received by Mayor Lattrobe, who addressed them and tendered the hospitality of the city.

President Gompers, of the Federation, responded, and N. B. Talbot, on the part of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, made an address of welcome.

A Committee on Credentials was then appointed and the convention took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

As the convention represents a constituency of over 600,000 skilled artisans and mechanics, considerable interest is manifested by the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor as to the outcome of the meeting.

The most important matter to come before the Convention is the proposed consolidation of the order with the Knights of Labor. The Richmond Convention of the Knights of Labor a resolution was adopted discriminating against the Cigarmakers' Union, but this resolution was rescinded at the Minneapolis Convention. As the Cigarmakers' Union is a bona fide labor organization, it is not to be discriminated against by the Knights of Labor, and the resolution is now being reconsidered.

The object of the consolidation is to unite all branches of labor into one body, while leaving to each trade organization its autonomy, much in the same way the United States embraces the individual States, each retaining its local government, while under the Federal and State governments.

In the separate and distinct recognition of the various trades, the Federation goes much further than the Knights of Labor. It also aims to form central unions for each State, both State and local, wherever none now exist.

One of the delegates said to-day: "We wish to distinctly understand that there are no Socialists or Anarchists among us, and to emphasize the fact is our object in displaying none but the United States colors."

The local committees have arranged a program for the entertainment of their visiting brethren. The invitation to visit the Southern Electric Company's works will probably be accepted. Thursday night there will be a mass meeting at Pythian Hall, on North Gay street, which will be followed by a banquet tendered by the Iron Workers' Union of this city.

The delegates to the Canadian Congress of Labor to complete their business in time to adjourn on Thursday afternoon, but there seems to be some doubt about the possibility of doing so.

Representatives from the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, International Boatmen's Union, New York Journeymen Shoemakers' Protective Union, New York Cigar Makers' Union, Ohio Miner's Amalgamated Association, New York State Federation, International Furniture Workers Union, German American Typographical Union, Bakers' Union, Waiters' Union, Cigar Makers' Union, Journeymen Barbers' National Union, all of New York City, Typographical Union, of Indianapolis, Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers Association of Pennsylvania, Glassworkers Union of Pittsburgh, and many other labor organizations.

POWDERLY SERIOUSLY ILL. He is Suddenly Attacked with Hemorrhage of the Lungs. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Considerable excitement was occasioned at Knights of Labor headquarters when it was made known that General Master Workman Powderly had been stricken with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs. The intelligence came from Mr. Powderly's home in Scranton, by private wire, and the message was received by John W. Hayes, the Secretary of the General Executive Board, and the close confidant of Mr. Powderly. As soon as the report had been received, Mr. Hayes communicated the contents to General Secretary Litchman and then to the Board. Strict orders were given to clerks in the office, and the General Executive Board, to keep the matter a profound secret, and an attempt was made to prevent the clerks at headquarters from learning of the message.

At 8 o'clock this evening Dr. Allen stated that Mr. Powderly was in a critical condition. The hemorrhage has ceased.

A PECULIAR STRIKE. Female Printers Refuse to Set Type for an Amorous Book. Boston, Dec. 13.—Rev. Julia D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, recently awarded to the firm of Rand, Avery & Co., of this city, the contract for printing his book, "Why Priests should Wed."

The manuscript was furnished and the work of setting up the type commenced. The work came to a sudden halt, however, and the women employed in the establishment refused to set the type.

It was determined that he should not set type without some testimonial of the esteem in which he was held, and a watch was selected to be presented to him.

About 10 o'clock yesterday he was called to the office on some pretended business; then the employees began to assemble in a large room, where soon after Mr. Barker was sent to look after some goods that he could ask what was the reason of the strike. Mr. Barker then went to the bookkeeper, stepped forward and in a short, but very clever and affecting speech, handed him the watch. As soon as he had finished, Mr. Sam Bloch addressed the surprised crowd, and on behalf of the firm, handed him a heavy gold chain. Mr. Barker replied briefly and feelingly. That the sorrow felt over his departure was genuine was evident by the tears that several were seen to wipe away.

The best to be had. The watch was engraved as follows: "Presented to Alonzo Barker by the Employees of 'Mail Pouch' Tobacco Factory, Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 13, 1887."

Mr. Barker and his family will leave here next Tuesday. He goes to Ontario, where he will engage in his old trade of plastering; the town is one where Mr. S. P. Hildreth is located.

A LONG JOURNEY. After a Recent Husband who is Found at Steubenville. Twenty-six years ago Lewis Harris was married in Russian, Poland, and twelve years ago he deserted his wife and came to America. About a year ago Mrs. Harris followed him, and since that time she has been seeking him in this country.

About ten days ago she located him in Steubenville. Upon her lodging this information the Mayor sent for Harris, who has resided there for years, during which time he has acted as a bar-keeper and saloon-keeper. He is in comfortable circumstances, owning several places of good property.

When confronted by his former wife he completely wilt